

ken; maar terwijl hij op marsch was een van de officieren van zijn leger afkondigde deszelfs vereeniging met het gouvernement van Peru, en Riva Agüero overleverde als mede zijn tweede in bevel generaal Herrera; hier na vereenigde hij zich met 4000 man bij het hoofd leger van den generaal Bolivar heeft dus een einde gemaakt aan dezen burgeroorlog welke dreigde om het vrye gedeelte van Peru te vernielen.— Doch de verraders zijn naar Guayaquil gezonden, op hunnen weg naar Panama, en van waar zij naar Europa zullen gezonden worden. Deze tyding is volkomen bevestigd in de Lima nieuwspapieren, uit de welke wij vernemen dat de bevrjder zijn marsch naar Truxillo vervolgt aan het hoofd van de bevrjvende troepen; de volkomene nederlaag van den buitenlandschen vijand is nu op handen, daar dit en dit alleen de tegenwoordige aandacht bezig houdt en de gecombineerde magt van de patriotten in Peru oproept welke te voren zoo schandelyk verdeeld was.

Uit de Jamaica Couranten zien wy dat men aldaar nadere waarnemingen op de onlangs zichtbaar zynde komeet genomen heeft, tot dat dezelve op het einde van January al flauwer en flauwer zichtbaar zynde en zich nog als een nevelachtig sterretje vertonende zich eindelyk geheel voor het oog ontrokken heeft. Uit de eerst komende geleerde tydchriften uit het moederland zullen wy vernemen of er veel belangryke waarnemingen genomen zyn op dit zonderlinge hemelverschynsel. Hoewel de andere wetenschappelyke ontdekkingen voortgaan is de sterrekunde thans in rust; hier in zyn in de laatste jaren geene gewichtige ontdekkingen gedaan; de twee grootste der Astronomen Le Land en Herschel rusten in het graf; Schröter en Mevrouw Carolina Herschel, zuster van dien beroemden sterrekundige, hebben reeds een te hoogen ouderdom bereikt, om hunne werkzaamheden voortzetten; en het schynt dat er thans geene andere bestaan die hunne plaats kunnen vervangen. De laatst genoemde dame heeft veel toegebragt tot de kennis der Kometen, zynde vyf derzelve door haar ontdekkt beschreven en berekend. De aandacht der natuurkundigen is thans grootendeels bepaald op de ontdekking van professor Oersted te Kopenhagen. Deze geleerde nam waar in het jaar 1820 dat als men de beide polen der Volta'sche kolom met een metalen draad aan elkander verbindt, en dat men een kompas onder dezelve stelde de naald van de kompas afweek; het zy oostelyk of westelyk naar mate de stand van den draad; de afwyking zynde somtyds 90 graden; dit opende een nieuw veld van naspooringen; de natuurkundigen legden zich met yver toe om deze verschyningen nader te onderzoeken, uit te breiden en gevolgtrekkingen te maken; en uit de laatste dezer werkzaamheden zien wy dat het gevolg van dezelve geweest is dat allerwaarschynelyk de elektrisiteit van de kolom van Volta en het magnetisme der kompas naald identisch zyn; namelijk dat de elektrisiteit en het magnetismus geene twee byzondere vloeiende stoffen of krachten zyn maar eene en dezelve; want de verschynselen die men met de magneet kan voortbrengen, kan men ook met de kolom daar stellen, en zoo omgekeerd de verschynselen der kolom met de magneet. Professor Oersted heeft van de verschillende geleerde genootschappen in Europa meer medailles ontvangen dan prins Blucher ridderorders droeg; zoo dat zoo wel nuttige ontdekkingen als uitstekende daden beloond worden.

Met genoegen zien wy dat de natuurkundigen in Nederland zeer veel tot de Electro-Magnetische ontdekkingen hebben bygedragen, en dat deze waarnemingen ook in buitenlandsche geleerde werken met roem vermeld staan.

Nederland is thans ook een dier weinige gelukkige landen waar de wetenschappen door een verlicht bestuur aangemoedigd worden, terwijl in het grootste gedeelte van Europa door de staatkunde slechts onweetendheid en bygeloof aangemoedigd worden; en het licht der wetenschappen met aller yver wordt uitgedoofd.

The American brig Liberty, Titcomb master in 37 days from Boston, arrived here yesterday in distress, having lost her rudder and sprung a leak in a heavy gale, which she encountered in Latitude 13 N. Longitude 56, whereby she was forced to throw a part of her cargo overboard. On her passage, the Liberty fell in with and spoke the Hamburg brig from Havana bound to Hamburg, the master of which informed capt. Titcomb that he had picked up at sea three of the crew of of the American schooner Hannab Aon, from Guadeloupe bound to North Carolina, which was lost in a gale on the 24th Feb. The mate of the schooner and 2 seaman have arrived at Curaçao in the Liberty.

FROM JAMAICA PAPERS.

LONDON, January 3.

Iturbide, the ex-emperor of Mexico, arrived in London on Thursday, having come overland from Leghorn. He is accompanied by the Spanish consul Torreante, who resided at Leghorn under the constitutionalists, but who is now, of course, superseded. Iturbide speaks no language but Spanish. He has come to England

merely upon a short visit of curiosity. He has brought with him two sons and a nephew.

A Portsmouth paragraph informs us, that Arias, the admiral appointed by Ferdinand VII. to take the command of the squadron destined for South America, has been conveyed by a British steam vessel to Cadiz. As the steam ship was, we suppose, engaged in the ordinary service of a passage boat, her captain would not, of course, be very nice in inquiring into the character or business of his passengers; we shall therefore only wish him on other occasions a worthier freight than this commander of the Serfiles. It will be seen by the same account, that the Spanish squadron was far from being in a condition to go to sea? How, then, are they to arrive at the wished for condition?—Manifestly not by an outlay of Spanish money—of a non-existing fund! French gold, perhaps; but French gold for such a purpose is contraband—it subjects the vessel upon which it will have been expended to capture by the squadrons of the United States, whose president has just denounced, as an act of hostility, assistance by any European Power of Spain against South America, given under "any form." There is likewise an English squadron not a thousand miles from Cadiz. What will Sir H. Neale, in the Revenge, have been instructed to say to admiral Arias? This is an interesting question.

January 10.

Madrid, Dec. 26.—As for the Loan, an application has been made to the Chapters of the Dignified Clergy, and all of them having met, they have sent commissioners to the king, not to guarantee the 200 millions solicited, but to represent to his majesty the inability of the Clergy to make so great a sacrifice, after the losses which they have sustained since 1808, and great diminution of their resources, which in fact cannot be denied. The Chapters do not refuse to assist the crown, but they would wish that the other public bodies, especially the monks, should bear their part, so that the ministry, being unable to find London in foreign countries, for want of security, will perhaps be obliged to lay an extraordinary contribution on the great ability, the clergy, the monks, and the merchants, and thus it will be able to meet the most urgent wants without burdening public credit with the Loans of the Cortes and that of Caracree, and without distressing the poorer class, which will be a long time before it will accustom itself to pay taxes, and which it will be difficult to compel to pay, for want of a national force.

Barbados, Jan 3.—By the Eleanor mail boat which arrived here from Martinique on the 31st ult. we are informed of the discovery of a sanguinary plot among some of the free coloured people, to set fire to the town and destroy the white inhabitants of St. Pierre. It appears, too, that this conspiracy must have been some time in agitation, as a letter from the chief of St. Domingo was found in the possession of one of the ringleaders, in answer to a requisition for troops to assist them in their diabolical designs. The attempt was to have been made on the 17th ult. but the arrival of troops from France prevented their carrying it into effect, and it was deferred to Christmas eve. Happily, however, intelligence of this by some means reached the administration; and the French police, which is extremely active, surprised a party in deliberation at Fort Royal, and became possessed of information of the most horrid intentions of these conspirators, a number of whom had been sent on board a frigate at Fort Royal. Sixty of the coloured militia are said to have been disarmed, and the various guards were doubled.

Two deputies, lately from France, had been secretly circulating some pamphlets, the seditious tendency of which had excited much discontent among this class of the population of Martinique.

LATEST AND INTERESTING FROM THE PACIFIC. Extract of a letter from Panama, dated January 4, 1824.

The fate of Peru was lately but for one moment considered in jeopardy. Riva Agüero—the great Riva Agüero, the idol of the people, the president of the Peruvian Republic, proved to be a traitor and was detected in correspondence with the royalists, by Bolivar the genius of American liberty, who immediately ordered him and his followers to be arrested and held in custody at Guayaquil. Every thing is again reviving and holding forth a cheerful aspect.—Torreaga is appointed president—but both the political and military command has devolved on the libertador of Colombia, with unlimited powers to act and conduct the war. Our further intelligences from Peru are highly satisfactory. Our troops have foiled various parties of the enemy and amount to 15,000 men, independent of 6000 under general Sucre. Bolivar is meditating a grand and infallible blow to the enemy.

From the Gaceta de Colombia of the 25th Jan. Our intelligence from Peru is up to the 26th December communicated by the libertador president. The faithlessness of Riva Agüero on the one hand—and on the other the triumphs of general Santa Cruz in Upper Peru, suspended for a while the operations of the campaign that was to be opened by H. E. the auxiliary division 2500 strong offered by the director, arrived at Callao from Chili and is to be followed by 600 horsemen. General Santa Cruz with a strong column is diverting the attention of the foe in Arica (Upper Peru) along with the two strong divisions of colonel Lanz and colonel Urduminea in the interior.

LATER STILL.

Colonel Barra aid-de-camp of H. E. libertador

arrived at this capital from Trugillo, states that the libertador, at the request of the Congress of Peru, was under the necessity of using the force of arms to destroy the faction of Riva Agüero. That this latter intended to invade Lima, but on coming up with him, one of the officers of his army, proclaimed its union to the legitimate government of Peru, and delivered up Riva Agüero and his second in command general Herrera—joining the 4000 men to the main army of general Bolivar. Hence an end was put to the civil dissention which threatened to afflict the free parts of Peru. Both the traitors have been sent to Guayaquil, on their way to Panama, whence they are to sail for Europe. This news is fully confirmed in the Lima papers from which we learn, that the libertador continued his march to Trugillo at the head of the liberating troops. The total defect of the external treasury is now near at hand, since that and that alone, occupies at present the attention, and calls forth the combined efforts of the patriots in Peru, formerly distracted by shameful and prejudicial transactions.

Courier of London, Jan 3.

There are some assertions in the French papers which ought to be noticed, lest our silence might be construed into an admission of their correctness. They are quite mistaken who suppose "that we have renounced the preponderance we once exercised over the political proceedings of the Continent." It was expected, that because we had saved Europe, we were to intermeddle in the concerns of each state, that is a kind of preponderance which we have not been in the habit of exhibiting. Since the general arrangement made in 1815, nothing has yet occurred to produce any substantial disturbance in that arrangement—no injury, no affront has been offered to us. But let a different state of affairs occur, and these French politicians will soon see not only that we have not renounced, but that we have efficient means of assuming an attitude as commanding as ever we assumed. But it is added that "she (Great Britain) may form some idea of the discredit into which she has fallen from knowing that the Holy Alliance speak even in her presence of going to establish in Mexico and South America, the regime it has just re-established in Spain and Portugal." We have no quarrel with the Holy Alliance for speaking of such an attempt—it is only in the making it that we shall have some forcible objection to urge. The Holy Alliance will not venture, of its councils be directed by prudence, to oppose or try to destroy the independence of South America. Any efforts against it must terminate in defeat and disgrace—And therefore we suppose, that after the communications recently received by the Continental Powers, they will give up all idea of holding a Congress about South America.—Should they persist, however, in carrying into execution the projects that have been imputed to them, they must prepare themselves for the most decided opposition from more Powers than one.—From El Colombiano.

ENGLAND.

The editor of the London Courier in alluding to the situation of Europe asks—

"Are there no clouds rising?" "Will any man be so gulled as to suppose that the policy of Catherine has been abandoned by Russia, and that she has relinquished forever all designs against the Porte? But the time is yet to come. Is this Holy Alliance framed and linked together for peace alone, but not for war? Is there nothing in the present policy towards Spain which excites suspicion in our minds? Is it not evident that Ferdinand is tied and bound down to the policy of the Holy Alliance? We do not say that he would, of his own free will, recognize the independence of the South American colonies: but is he not pledged to his continental allies to refuse all recognition? Has it not been more recently asserted in the correspondence and speeches of the Russian minister Pozzo di Borgo, during his residence in Madrid?—Are there no germs of misunderstanding—no seeds of dissention in this? Is it likely that the power, or powers, that have de facto, or shall, recognize the independence of the colonies, and the powers that refused such recognition, will live in the same uninterrupted harmony and intercourse together—that the latter will see the former exclusively extending their sphere of commerce and enriching themselves without the least ill will or ill humour?"

"Is there any man who can believe that Russia and Austria and France and Spain, pledged against any acknowledgment of South American independence, will view with pacific eyes, another power in possession of all the advantages that must be derived from her recognition and consequent friendly intercourse with those immense and fertile regions?"

"But is it to be inferred from this, that we are inviting this country to exhibit a hostile spirit against the European powers, or to adopt any hostile measures?—Certainly not. But do not let us be the willing agents of their policy—do not let us aid them in their means and also their measures of preparation. It is quite consistent with a state of peace, to prevent them from raising loans in this country. In what way this can best be done, we know not; but we are quite sure it ought to be done, both as it regards the interests of the state and of individuals, and that the sooner the legislature adopts some decisive measures upon the subject the better. We hope they will not have to regret that they did not adopt it six years ago."—From American Papers.

FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

Baltimore, February 17.

Spain.—The Madrid dates are to the 21st of December. Ferdinand president at a council of state on the 19th; the object of the meeting is said to be the granting an amnesty, which was expected to be published on the 30th. On the other hand, we find it stated in a letter of the 17th, that the "general amnesty, so long expected, is still a disputed point; a majority of the council of Castile oppose it, and the fanatics do their utmost to excite discontent in the minds of the people, both here and in the provinces, with respect to the conciliatory measures, which to the moderate seem indispensable.—Addresses and remonstrances to the king succeed each other; several are written in such violent language, and hold up to the sovereign the prospect of so many evils and disasters, if he pardons and unites round his throne so many thousands of misled subjects, that his majesty, naturally inclined to listen to the serviles, will very likely follow their advice, in spite of all the objections and the efforts of the foreign ministers, and the counsel of some wise Spaniards, who feel that reconciliation is necessary. Meantime the prisons are full, the trials of the unhappy persons confined in them are without any relaxation of severity, and though the war has been terminated these three months, 12,000 prisoners of war endure, in the depots in France, a very different fate from which was promised them before the king left Cadiz to join the French prince."

The prelates and all the ecclesiastics who are at Madrid, have presented a petition to the king for the establishment of the inquisition. The king answered, that he was not authorised to do it by the powers of the Pope.

The duke of San Fernando has been banished to his estates, for having refused the embassy which was offered him.

It is stated that the people of Grenada had proceeded in a mob to the prisons of that town, and assassinated more than 2000 constitutionalists.

France.—From the London papers, we learn that an important change has been made in the French chambers. One fifth of the deputies have heretofore been elected annually. The chambers have been dissolved, and the new elections are to be for seven years, for the whole number of deputies.

South America.—The French papers do not conceal the designs of the Holy Alliance against South America. The Etoile says, that the men of war San Pablo, San Blas, and three corvettes, are arming in the port of Cadiz; that the expedition is destined for the Pacific; and that with this maritime succor, the "vicerealty" of Peru will soon find itself in a condition to destroy the revolutionary army of Chili, as well as the forces from Terra Firme, (Columbia) which now desolates that beautiful region.

The Pilote, a Paris paper, announces on the authority of a letter from Toulon, dated December 9th, that six frigates and eight sloops of war were fitting for sea in that port; whose destination was said to be Brazil and the South Sea.

A letter from Madrid, of the 9th Dec. says—"The new government does not renounce the colonies; a small expedition has already sailed from Cadiz, (but without troops) for Lima."

Greece.—The latest account we find is an article dated Ancona, Dec. 12, which says, that "letters from Corfu, Cephalona, Trieste, and Calama, confirm the defeat of the Turkish fleet out of 52 vessels, only 22 have made their escape, with the capt. Pacha, to the Dardanelles. Twelve have been taken, burned or run ashore, and the rest remain blockaded in the Gulf of Leta by the Greeks. Mavrocordato is gone to the relief of Missolonghi with 12 ships. It is said that the besieged have made three sorties and gloriously repulsed the enemy. It is even said that they have taken the traitor Barnagioti prisoner. The inhabitants of Scapala, Selathe, and Schyro, have put to the sword the troops which the Turkish fleet had landed to reduce them."

Miscellaneous.—Pope Leo XII. is said to be dangerously ill.

The ex emperor Itorbido, with his sons, had left Leghorn for England.

February 18.

Paris, Jan. 3.—The English papers are full of commentaries on the message of the president of the United States. Every one considers it according to his political views and private inclinations; but the fact is, this long declaration pleases and agrees with no one. It has not ever escaped sharp censures on the part of the American papers.

Mr. Monroe, who is not a sovereign, who has himself told us that he is only the first delegate of the people, has taken in his message the tone of a powerful monarch, whose armies and fleets are ready to go forth on the first signal. He does more; he prescribes to the potentates of Europe the conduct they are to pursue in certain circumstances, if they do not wish to incur his disgrace. Such is the prohibition which he issues against their ever thinking of any new colonization in the two Americas.

Mr. Monroe is the temporary president of a republic, situated on the eastern coast of North America. The republic is bounded on the north by the possessions of the king of Spain,

and on the north by those of the king of England. Its independence has only been acknowledged for forty years; by what title then are the two Americas to be under his immediate dependence, from Hudson's Bay to Cape Horn? What clamours did he not raise to the United States, when the emperor of Russia wished to trace the demarcation of the part of territory which he claims on the N. E. coast, as discovered by his subjects! This monarch, however, did not presume to dictate laws to any of the states who have establishments on the same coast. It was reserved for Mr. Monroe to show us a dictator, armed with a right of superiority over the whole of the New World.

According to the political system he would establish, it would not be permitted to Spain to make the least effort to re-enter on the territory which for three centuries she has possessed. The king of Portugal, as the American papers have observed themselves, could not act as a sovereign and father without exposing himself to the wrath of Mr. Monroe. England would require his previous consent if it suited her interests to make any new military or political establishment either in Canada or Nova Scotia.—And yet Mr. Monroe's message contains phrases indirectly hostile to the policy and ambition of the great powers of Europe! But what is that power which professes so proudly maxims opposed to the rights of sovereignty and the independence of crowns? What is that power which pretends to prescribe to subjects the limits of obedience; who is she, in short who does not fear to compromise the existence of social order, by declaring in the face of Heaven that she will not recognise any difference between a government *de facto* and a government *de jure*?

By bringing under one point of view all the assertions and doctrines contained in this message, it is satisfactory to consider that it has not yet received the sanction of any of the authorities, even of the country where it appeared; and, in short, that the opinions of Mr. Monroe are as yet merely the opinions of a private individual.

The ship Philip of Baltimore, on her voyage from this port for Europe, landed her passengers at Dover, in the British channel in precisely fifteen days after sailing from the harbour of Baltimore.

From Demerara.—Demerara papers to the 16th of January are received at Norfolk by the British brig Samuel. It appears from them that martial law continued in force up to the above date, and the infliction of punishment upon criminals in the late conspiracy had not terminated. Numbers were brought out day after day and flogged, pursuant to their sentences; some to the number of 1000 lashes, and occasionally an execution diversified the scene of these wretches' sufferings. The Gazette seems to doubt the necessity of a further continuance of martial law, which is peculiarly harrassing to the citizen soldiers.

An extract of a letter, dated St. Vincent, says—"The missionary Shrawsbury is here—He was appointed by our preachers to go to Bequia to hold forth, but the inhabitants of that little island refused him a house."

Great joy was manifested by the militia troops on the 14th January, from a belief that they were about once more to enjoy the comforts of domestic life, but some measures were yet to be taken that might not be so well effected by the civil authority.

From Havana.—Capt Edes, of the schooner Thetis, at New York in 13 days from Havana, reports that the Gloucester 84, frigate Hyperion, and a sloop of war, from Jamaica, were at Havana.

Mr. Ward, who had made very large contracts with the Spanish general Morales on the Main, has made the most serious remonstrances to the naval commander in chief at Jamaica, respecting the conduct of Morales, and the bad faith of the authorities at Havana, commander Sir Edward Owen was expected every hour at Havana [arrived the 1st of Feb.] in the Pyramus frigate, to demand remuneration; and no doubt was entertained but that he would succeed with the Dons, and teach them that their general Morales may rob, shoot and murder his countrymen, but that he must respect the subjects and citizens of other powers.

February 21.

By the Montano, from Havre, we have our Paris files to the 11th January, and give below such articles, which we found chiefly translated in the morning papers, as appear interesting.—These papers are principally occupied with discussions concerning the constitutionality of the alteration which is meditated in the condition of the Chamber of Deputies; from a body renewable annually, as at present, by fifths, to one chosen in mass, and to endure seven years.—The result will probably be in favour of the *separability*, if we may Anglicise the French word. Meantime, the king has dissolved the present Chamber, and ordered elections for a new one, which is to convene on the 20th of March. This step seems to have encouraged the hopes of those who yet yearn for the good old times of Louis 14th, when nobles and priests were every thing, and the people nothing—and propositions for the revival of some of the most obnoxious of the ancient feudal institutions were making; among others, that of restoring the birthright of the eldest son, in virtue whereof the estate and fortune of the father is to devolve on him alone, and the younger sons are to be made *abbes*, or

soldiers; and the daughters, who cannot be traded off, are to be sent to pine away their lives in convents. On this point, however, the Constitutionnel says, even the privileged circles of the Faubourg St. Germain, are not unanimous: and that while those in possession, and the eldest son who would be entitled to the reversion, are in favour of the scheme, the younger sons, and all the daughters are averse from it. Efforts were also making by the clergy to reassert themselves in their former wealth and influence; and the cardinal, archbishop of Toulouse, M. de Clermont Tonnerre, had from Rome issued a pastoral letter to his flock, in which he asserted, in the utmost latitude of gone by days, the supremacy even in temporal matters, and the exemption from control, by the secular authority, of the reverend clergy. The spirit of the age, however could not brook such inordinate pretensions, and it was found necessary by the Council of State to disavow and suppress the presumptuous document.

All accounts agree in ascribing great successes to the Greeks in the last campaign, both by sea and land; and from the effect of these, combined with the poverty of the Turks, the most sanguine hopes may be indulged, that the struggles of this gallant race will be crowned with success.

Paris, Jan. 3.—The Augsburg Gazette contains the following intelligence, of Nov. 25th, from Constantinople. The treasurer of the Porte has declared to the Divan that, in the actual situation of its finances, it will be impossible shortly to levy a single piastre; and that commerce has received a deadly blow from the measure adopted by the government of fixing arbitrarily the value of gold and silver coin.—The consequence is that all who possess specie hide it, and scarcely a gold coin is to be met with. This state of things is a natural consequence of the long insurrection of the Greeks, and the forerunner of greater evils to the Porte.

The Journal de Toulouse contains the following intelligence from Spain:—"The act of amnesty is said to be in the press. The three following exceptions will be stipulated: 1. The officers of the Isle of Leon of the rank of capt. and above. 2. The persons who signed the deposition of the king at Seville. 3. All the municipalities who proclaimed the constitution before they were authorized so to do by the king."

Constantinople, Nov. 20.—All the news from the Morea agrees in stating, that the Greeks have had the entire advantage in the last campaign; in consequence of which, the Divan is seriously engaged in discussing this very important question: "Shall we hazard a new campaign, or shall we instantly treat with the Greeks?" This subject has had a very interesting consideration but the result is not as yet known.—Augsbourg Gazette.

February 28.

The following letter, which we translate from a French paper, is written by a French officer, who had recently returned to Paris from Greece, in whose armies he had been fighting, and to which he was again to return. It gives the consoling opinion of a soldier who has served with those of whom he speaks, that Greece has no longer any thing to fear from the Ottoman arms. Thanks be to the God of the christians!

From the Journal des Debats, Jan. 14, 1824.
TO THE EDITOR

Permit me, sir, to submit to you the following reflections upon the maritime war of Greece:—For although no ship of the line has this year been sacrificed to the manes of the murdered inhabitants of Scio, yet the results of their last campaign are equally brilliant and glorious, and more truly beneficial than in the campaigns of 1821 and 1822.

Instructed by disasters, the Porte learnt that heavy vessels do not always secure victory, and therefore determined to fit out an expedition of light frigates and corvettes, leaving in port those more formidable ships which the feebleness and inexperience of their marine had rendered useless. This light expedition was manned at vast expense, by such renegade Christians as were wasting their time in idleness and crime in the cities of the east. And before this more formidable expedition the Greeks lost such of those advantages as had been before acquired by the superiority of their tactics, or the promptness of their manœuvres.

The capitán Pacha proceeded to Patras to cooperate with the army of the Pacha of Scodra, traversing Acronaia; and a wing of the army descending from Thessaly. This plan, though well conceived, was defeated by those Grecian victories which were unhappily purchased by the death of Bozzaris.

The fleet, diverted from this object, re-entered the Archipelago, devastating the coast of Athos, Lemnos, Mytilene, and Salentum, until no longer fit for sea, like its predecessors, it returned for refuge to Gallipolis.

It is not to the trilling circumstance of a few frigates captured or burnt that I would call your attention, but to the fact that in the two first campaigns, the success of the Greeks is attributable to the self devotion of a few heroes to the cause of their country; whilst in these last there is the improving majesty of a National Assembly, curbing their fury by discipline and prudence, and thus acquiring a certain and decided superiority.

Let all generous minds rejoice, Greece, no longer fears the Ottoman arms, whilst the exhausted treasures of the Porte can scarce treat another expedition. Yours, VOUPHRE.